The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,870.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
including postage ..... „ 30 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
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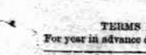
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,378 tons, and 500 H.P.), Capt. A. R. Wilcox, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of their Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
11th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Malta, Gibraltar, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
2nd February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

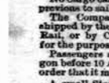
THE new Screw Steamer WELLESLEY, 1,134 Tons, and 90 H.P., Captain Robert Peters, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle, or to Captain Peters on board.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 28th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port-Said	38	24	9-10	Including Wines at Table.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	53	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at leisure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Crocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, which will leave Bombay Harbour on the 20th instant.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The AFIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£20	£11-15
To Port Said	£20	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, fand for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class, ... £13 | Second Class ..... £9.

Children under 2 years, Free. Under 10 years, Half Fare.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.: First Class, £2. Second Class, £1. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, are received, warehoused and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MELPEMONE, Captain Whiting, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Whiting will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

CHARLES WHITING,
Bombay, 10th February 13-1. Master Ship Melpemone.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £35; 2nd class £34. .....

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Rennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ... Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME ... Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE ... Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH. Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 1	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Captain DIXON, Master of the Ship NAPOLEON III., having been required by the Owners to give up his Command, and having refused to do so, neither the said Ship nor her Owners will be liable for any Stores supplied or work done for the said Ship upon the order of the said Captain Dixon, nor for any Credit given to him after THIS DATE. All Communications for the Owners of the said Ship Napoleon III. to be made to the undersigned.

HENRY CLIFTON CLEAVER,
Master Ship Forfarshire.

8th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Mazagon, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Wassoodeo Ballajee, Esq., the mortgagee on account of Crustnajee Ranjee Malee and Cassibai, widow of Ranjee Morary the mortgagors, the following:—

Lot 1.

All that piece of fazendaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west and east side of the Dhurumtur Road, now the Fazekland Road bounded on the east by the Duncan Road Row; on the north by the house of Tyub Dada Rungaree; and on the south by the house of Muhiput Guneeh, admeasuring 123 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 80.

Lot 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M, on the premises —All that piece of fazendaree ground with messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate at Byculla opposite the Sir J. Jejeebhoy's Hospital, bounded on the east by the Byculla Road; on the west by the house of Hariba and Vithal Cookarnee, on the south by the house of Joosub Oomer, and on the north by the house of Poorjee Pragjee admeasuring 29 feet in breadth and 30 feet in length, and assessed under No 44.

Bombay, 9th February. CRAWFORD & Co.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

An Assortment of superior, rich, cut and engraved Glassware, comprising of Decanters, Jugs, Goblets, cenire pieces, flower stands, biscuit and salmon boxes, Tumblers, different sorts of Glasses, &c.

14 Bales Grey Shirtings 7½ lbs.
11 „ „ T. Cloth 7 lbs.
2 „ Domestic 22 lbs.
2 „ Army Cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF LATHES, PUMPS, SELF-ACTING SAW BENCH, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, at 2 P.M., at Mount Road, Mazagon, near Sir Roger de Faria's Bungalow:—power-driven and Plane Cutting Lathes of various sizes, length from 3 feet to 16 feet, centres from 4 inches to 15 inches with face and dog's plates, &c., &c., Brass and Cast Iron force and lift pumps worked by two men and delivering 2,500 gallons of water in an hour, India Rubber and Leathern Pipes of various sizes, and self-acting Circular Saw Bench, Fly-wheels of different sizes, Windows and Doors, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

8th February 1871.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivian Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

TO-MORROW, the 14th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class E. gish Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Schroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of C. H. Lucius, Esq., the same comprises thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Elkington's Plateware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater and Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, Cake Basket, Round Salvers, a Mahogany Case Chiffonier, Pier, Sofa, and Card Tables, Easy, Rocking and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, a rich Velvet Pile Carpet, a Centre Ottoman, a first class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a Lady's Davenport, Music Stand, Teapoys, plated 4 light Argrand Lamp, Horned Hatstand, Four-post Bedstead, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Gown and Clothes Presses, Towel Horses, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English Walnut-wood, Mahogany, Ebony, and richly gilt Bamboo-bead Furniture, magnificent crystal cut and plated 24, 18, 12, and 8 light Chandeliers by Nash, handsome Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames with Consoles Tables, Tucker's Bamboo plated 4, 6 and 12 light Argand Chandeliers, valuable gilt Clocks, Wall Gerandoles, handsome Vases, rich Carpets, China Garden Seats, China Pots of choice Plants, &c., at Love Lane, Byculla next to H. H. Agakhan.

On TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurbhung Nursee, the mortgagor the very valuable and costly Furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale,

Bombay, 11th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—GIBRALTAR-LISBON SECTION R.T.-QUICKEST.—Messages for England are now being sent direct by the Submarine route.

GEO. B. STACEY, General Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th February 1871

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MATERIALS of TWO HOUSES, Nos. 37 and 85 at Colaba, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the spot, on the 20th February 1871, at 4 P.M.

2. Conditions of sale and other particulars can be learnt at the Collector's Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 11th February 1871.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—½ by 6 in., Rs. 3-8; ⅞ by 6 in., Rs. 4; ½ by 6 in., Rs. 3-4; and ½ by 6½ in., Rs. 6-8 per 100 lineal feet,—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

PAPER:—Printing.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal, 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

Hand Made.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, and Bank Medium.

Machine Made.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.; Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Superior Pink Demy Blotting 17 to 21 lb.

Cream shade rolled Cartridge 40 and 50 lb., Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb.—for Spinning Mills.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, February, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Manager.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR,
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, FEB. 13TH,
AS THE TROUPE SAILS FOR SUEZ ON SATURDAY, FEB. 18TH.

Four of the smallest Human Beings of mature age in the World; Perfect Ladies and Gentlemen in Miniature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE
(Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stratton),
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
In their boautiful Performances, consisting of
SONGS, DUETS,
COMIC ACTS, BURLESQUES, AND
LAUGHABLE ECCENTRICITIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Pit ..... „ 1
Stalls ..... „ 2

Children under 10 with Parents Re. 1.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

All Tickets to be had at the Theatre at 8 P.M.

Books, Lockets, and Photographs of the Troupe, with facsimile of their Autographs on the back, for sale at each Performance.

NED DAVIS, Agazon.

THE HALL P. & O. BUILDING, MAZAGON.

By the kind permission of Captain G. F. HENRY, and with the valuable assistance of

THE P. & O. AMATEURS

Mr. BIRCH will give his celebrated Entertainment,

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE,

At the above-named place, on

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 16TH, 1871.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 P.M.

Front Seats ..... Rs. 3 | Back Seats ..... Rs. 2
Tickets may be obtained at the P. & O. Building, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONCERT, COLABA.

PROGRAMME of CONCERT to be held at MORLEY HALL, Colaba, on THURSDAY, Feb. 16th, 1871, under the patronage of His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Proceeds to go towards a Fund for putting up a railing around St. John's Church School.

PART I.

Grand Fantasia, "Erin" ..... Band.
Glee, "Fisherman" .....
Song (with Concertina accompaniment), "Constance" ..... Chapman, Esq.
Song, "The Bell-ringer" ..... Corp. Jones, 49th Band
Solo, Violin ..... A. Steinacker, Esq.
Song, "The Nightingale's Trill," by Wilhelm Ganz ..... A Lady
Solo, Cornet, "Oxford and Cambridge" ..... Borland, 49th Band
Song, "The Message" ..... A. Cunningham, Esq.
Glee, "Red Cross Knight" .....

PART II.

Solo, Clarionet, "Gli Addi Velle Galzie" ..... T. Foster, 49th Band
"The Blue Bells of Scotland" ..... Children's Voices
Song, "My own, my guiding Star" ..... A Lady
Song, "Largo" ..... C. F. Glass, Esq., R.A.
Quartette[s] "See our oars with feathered spray" .....
Song, "The Village Blacksmith" ..... Captain Carew
Song, "Ah! non giunge," Bellini ..... A Lady
Glee, Soldiers' Chorus ..... Faust
"God save the Queen."

THE CITY BANK,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1855.

HEAD OFFICE.....(Corner of Lineh Lane), Threadneedle Street
BRANCH OFFICE..No. 34, Old Bond Street
Ditto .....Nos. 159 and 160, Tottenham Court Road
Ditto .....No. 25, Ludgate Hill

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 0 0
(50,000 Shares of £20 each).
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000 0 0
RESERVED FUND 100,000 0 0

Directors:

JOHN JONES, Esq., Chairman.

Henry Vigurs East, Esq.
John Hackblock, Esq.
Andrew Murray, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.
Wm McArthur, Esq., M.P.
Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
William Simpson, Esq.
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
James E. Vanner, Esq.
George Young, Esq.

Managers:

John Woolmore Duncan | Alfred George Kennedy.

Secretary—C. J. Worth.

Accounts opened with approved Indian and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of commission as shall be mutually consistent with their mutual advantage. The Interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honoured against approved previous or simultaneous remittances. Credits opened against First-class Securities and Shipping Documents. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

London, 17th January 1871.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale:—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. DUKE OF YORK
B.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.A.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdoola:—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Achar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will run first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The RENTS of the SETs of ROOMS will be REDUCED from March 1st next, to:—

BASEMENT ..... Rs. 25 .....
FIRST FLOOR ..... Rs. 40 ..... } Per Mensem.
SECOND FLOOR ..... Rs. 40 .....

Each set comprises Sitting-room, Verandah, Bed-room, Bath and Cook-rooms, and the rents include all Municipal taxes and the cost of Verkar water, which is laid on to each set of rooms.

Albion Place is situated in the most convenient part of Bombay, and is close to the Byculla Railway Station. It stands in a large compound, and being well open to every breeze, the residences are the coolest, best ventilated, healthiest, and cheapest that Europeans can obtain in Bombay.

The vacant Rooms can be viewed at any time upon application to the Sepoy on the premises, and all letters addressed to the "Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, 1, Albion Place," will meet with prompt replies.

McCABE'S EIGHT-DAY SPRING PENDULUM three part quarters' CLOCK, in a solid black-wood case, inlaid with brass and secured with brass bands, and Corner pieces and plate, showing the Days of the Week and Month; steel chains, to chime at all the four quarters on eight bells and strike the hours on one bell.

SILVER CARD CASES, engraved patterns for gentlemen's sizes.

SIR JAMSETJEE PURSES. Very few remain

JOHN JONES'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of the best quality, also McCabe's Gold and Silver Watches of superior workmanship.

CHUBBS' FIRE-PROOF SAFES of sizes, with drawers.

CHUBBS' WRITING PAPER and CASH BOXES of all sizes.

CHUBBS' PATENT TILL CUPBOARD CHEST and Padlocks of six tumblers, of various sizes.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE:
Chubbs' Box and Lock Mart, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated CALCUTTA OR MADRAS, a book of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that no sufficient quorum being present at the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company held this day pursuant to notice in that behalf, the same was ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 25th February 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the same will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, for the despatch of business of which due notice has been already given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th February 1871.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, under the patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club), Rs. 30; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE (at 1-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150; second, Rs. 75.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Clut's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE (at 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 95; second, Rs. 50 by Mr. Maxwell's Friend. If 5 boats do not start, 2nd prize withheld; 3rd, Rs. 30 (if more than two boats start.)

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-40 P.M.)—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25.

EIGHTH RACE (at 3-50 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 70; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light ship leaving it also on star-board hand, and back to flag-ship passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at flag ship to a flag (first moored about ¼ mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the Port hand, and back to starting Point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 1 o'clock of TUESDAY the 14th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. MANISTY, }

Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th instant, for the construction of an IRON WATER TANK for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, 47 feet by 32 feet, and 6 feet high.

Particulars may be learnt on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Poona.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 7th February 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Bank, No. 13, Medow Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business:—

1. To receive the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, and the Report of the Liquidators.

2. To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a small Cash Balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3. To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Association are fairly and fully wound up.

4. To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers, and Papers of this Bank should be deposited, and on what conditions, if any.

5. To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, } Liquidators.
N. M. WADIA, }

Bombay, 9th January 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Import; receive from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 27th February instant, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th November 1870, and to consider a letter from the Members of the Committee of Shareholders concerning the valuable Services of the Manager in connection with their Report to the favourable consideration of the Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 27th February, inclusive.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1871.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Tapidas Vurzdass & Co. (Agents), No. 23, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 13th February 1871, at 12 o'Clock noon, to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1870.

2. To declare a D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—9TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government securities, market firm.
4 per cents at Rs. 97-12, 97-13, or 2-4 to 2-3 discount, and some at Rs. 97-14, or 2-2 discount.
5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 105-8.

In shares—
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 211 and 212.
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,400.
Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock, at Rs. 108 per £10.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 250, with blank transfer deeds.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Gore, Captain, 83rd Regiment, for examination, from Poona.
Hinde, Ensign, 8th Regiment, for examination, from Poona.
Fullerton, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Umballa.
Martin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Whitty, Captain, 98th Regiment, on leave, from Dinapore.
Johnson, Lieutenant, Bombay Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Lowe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Commissary General, Bengal, from medical certificate, from England.
Puglie, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
MacGregor, Lieutenant-Colonel, 69th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Bulkely, Major, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Blewitt, Major, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Butler, Captain and Brevet Major, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Warren, Captain, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Chevalier, Captain, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Byan, Captain, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Dela Poe, Captain, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Pitman, Captain, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Dickens, Captain, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Croft, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Martin, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Marrgait, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Daigeby, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Johnson, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Fullingham, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Rasch, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Ethelston, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Coleman, Lieutenant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Whitaker, Ensign, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Thornhill, Ensign, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Wheatley, Ensign, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Weller, Ensign, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Fife, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Toompson, Paymaster, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Sherlock, Surgeon, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Haden, Quarter Master, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Cuthbertson, Assistant Surgeon, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Gray, Captain, 41st Foot, on duty, from England.
James, Lieutenant, 41st Foot, on duty, from England.
Cort, Lieutenant, 80th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Westropp, Captain, 106th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Fallin, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Fenton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty from England.
Hooper, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Robinson, Quarter Master, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Eden, Lieutenant, 28th Foot, on duty, from England.
Chichester, Lieutenant, 32nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Herrils, Captain, 65th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Guy, Vivian, Ensign, unposted, on duty, from England.
Wall, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Graves, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Scott, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Thornhill, Lieutenant, 2-19th Foot, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Davison, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.
Jackson, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.
Halliday, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Calcutta.
Marindin, Captain, Royal Engineers, to join, to Allahabad.
Welch, Lieutenant, 13th Regiment, on duty, to Surat.
Marshall, Lieutenant, 4th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Baroda.
Hill, Major, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Europe.
Hinde, Ensign, 83rd Foot, on duty, to Poona.
O'Donel, Surgeon, Medical Service, on furlough, to Europe.
Boulderson, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment N. I., to join, to Pardi.
Gray, Captain, 41st Regiment, to join, to Mooltan.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th February 1871.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. R. Hay, M. D., is placed on general duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustanee according to the lower standard :—

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Harvey, 3rd Hussars.
Assistant Surgeon R. Anderson, 3rd Hussars.
Private R. Blackburn, 3rd Hussars.
Assistant Surgeon P. Murphy, Indian Medical Department.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th N. I.—Lieut. D. C. Podder, Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern.
13th N. I.—Captain C. D. P. Payne, to retain the Adjutancy on promotion.
24th N. I.—Ensign G. B. E. Radcliffe, 108th Foot, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation.

Under instructions from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Colonel Hill Wallace, C. B., E Brigade R. H. A., will embark for England with the C and D Batteries of E Brigade.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Colonel C. T. Franklin, C.B., from 28th December 1870 to 27th June 1871 to England, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Morse, from 3rd January to 2nd July 1871 to England, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. A. Grattan, from date of departure for 30 days to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

26th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Y. Sinclair, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Captain E. H. T. Tyndall, 17th Regiment N. I., to Bombay, from 1st to 14th June 1870, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Bowen, 2nd in command 3rd N. I., from date of departure for 30 days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 30th January 1871.

The attention of Commanding Officers is directed to the following Horse Guards' General Orders, dated 1st December 1870 :—No. 111.—Recruiting. No. 112.—Saluting.

107th Foot.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service of Colonel Robert Patton, Lieutenant Colonel 107th Regiment, on the pension of his rank, from the 31st of December 1870, and is pleased to make the following promotions :—

Major Albert Locke Nicholson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Patton, who retires. Dated 1st January 1871.

Lieutenant William M. Playfair to be Captain, vice Lockhart, promoted. Dated 1st January 1871.

Ensign James Stevens King to be Lieutenant, vice Playfair, promoted. Dated 1st January 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings in the Judge Advocate General's Department :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Brown, Deputy Judge Advocate, from the Allahabad to the Sirhind Division, at his own request.

Colonel W. Fullerton, Deputy Judge Advocate (proceeding on furlough), from the Sirhind Division to the Saugor and Gwalior Districts.

Major J. C. Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate, from the Saugor and Gwalior Districts to the Allahabad Division.

Captain A. Seagrim, Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, Saugor and Gwalior Districts, during the absence of Colonel Fullerton, or until further orders.

These arrangements to take effect from date of Colonel Fullerton's departure from Umballa.

With the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has sanctioned an exchange of services between 2nd Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. D. Pritchard, Imperial List, and 2nd Captain, now Captain, R. T. Thackeray, v. c., Royal Engineers Bengal List, with effect from the 4th October 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Reay, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Benares, for general duty.

Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Colonel, G. G. Anderson, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad, for general duty.

Captain S. G. Warde, late 11th Native Infantry, recently returned from furlough, is attached to the 3rd Native Infantry, for duty, at his own request.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified :—

5th Foot.—Lieut C. G. Heathcote, 1st Battalion.
Ensign H. H. Davies, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain H. Flood, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain J. B. Frizell, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and for four months, from date of embarkation, to England, on urgent private affairs.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain W. H. Moffatt, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major W. H. Carleton, from the 31st January to 30th April 1871, in extension, to remain in England.

26th Foot.—Ensign T. C. Jameson, from the 31st October to the 30th November 1870, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant F. W. Grenfell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Major J. T. Watson, (officiating 2nd in command 45th Native Infantry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Major H. G. Jenkins, (2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry), to Bombay, for thirty days from the 1st February, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on the same account.

British Medical Department.—Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, M. D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. S. Purdon, M. B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters Camp, 3rd February 1871.

Under instructions from Government the following batteries of Royal Horse Artillery will be held in readiness to proceed to England next month, viz :—

"F" Battery "C" Brigade.
"C" and "D" Batteries "D" Brigade.
"G" and "D" Batteries "E" Brigade.

The non commissioned officers, artificers and men of the batteries desirous of extending their services in this country, will be allowed to volunteer for the Royal Horse Artillery serving in any of the three Presidencies, under the rules laid down in para. 2 Government General Order No. 695 of 17th November 1863.

The non commissioned officers and artificers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the new brigades to which they may be posted, according to the dates of their promotion.

Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant C. W. Brereton to be Captain from the 11th December 1870.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant H. Lambard to be Captain from the 13th July 1870.

The Commander in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

41st Native Infantry.—Captain V. W. Tregear, officiating Wing Officer, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Rose. Captain Tregear will continue to officiate as Wing Officer. Dated 11th November 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Bishop, Bengal Infantry, is at his own request transferred from Allahabad to Meerut, for general duty.

Captain J. W. Taylor, Staff Corps, lately employed in the Department of Public Works, is attached to the 35th Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain F. Murray, Royal Bengal Engineers, having completed a course of instruction in Telegraphy and Army signalling, is competent to superintend or instruct in the construction and working of a telegraph line and to act as Instructor in Army signalling.

The following promotions and appointments are ordered in the Barrack Department.

Sub-conductor G. Blake, officiating 1st class Barrackmaster, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Major H. R. Bradford, permitted to resign.

Captain J. S. Melville, attached to the 24th Punjab Native Infantry, to officiate as 1st Class Barrackmaster, Delhi circle, during the absence on leave of Conductor Desmond.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified :—

Ensign C. J. Jamieson, 41st Foot.
Assistant Surgeon W. F. Murray, M. B., 2nd Sikh Infty.

ASSAULT OF ARMS AT LUCKNOW.

Arrangements having been made for an Assault of Arms and a Gymnastic Exhibition at Lucknow, during the time the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition remains open in February 1871, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the Government of India have accorded sanction to the proportion of troops, [British Cavalry—3 non-commissioned officers and men from each ; Royal Artillery :—2 men per battery ; British Infantry :—4 non-commissioned officers and men from each ; Native Cavalry :—2 men from each] proceeding to Lucknow at the public expense, from regiments serving in Bengal, for the purpose of contending at the athletic games, &c. ; it being understood that the men proceeding in charge of articles to be exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition must be included in the number for whom public passage is now sanctioned.

CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that Commandants of Convalescent Depots will cause the non-commissioned officers sent there to be catechised at least once a week, in drill and interior economy, either by themselves or by one of the officers on the strength of the depot ; and General Officers in command will be pleased to report at their annual inspections that this has been regularly done.

Sergeants sent to these depots are invariably to take with them the copies of the regulations for the drill, field exercise, and movements of the branch of the service to which they belong, and which they are required to have in possession in accordance with para. 310, Queen's Regulations.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS BY SEA.

The Government of India having been pleased to approve of a Code of rules and regulations for the "Transport of Troops, by Sea," His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief in India directs their immediate introduction, in supersession of all former orders on the subject. Printed copies of the revised regulations will be issued to corps and departments, by the Quartermaster General.

"MADRAS TIME."

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to modify G. O. No. 176 of 14th July 1870 and to direct that in future Madras time will be observed at all military stations comprised within the territories under the control of the Punjab Government, now or hereafter situated on the line of the railway only. G. O. No. 232 of 1870, regulating the evening gun and sounding of Last Post, still remains in force at these latter stations.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

It is notified, for the information of all Commanding Officers of regiments, having warrant officers and sergeants of the Unattached List borne on their rolls, that the army rank such individuals hold by virtue of their staff appointments is their real rank for the time being, and that to address them in any inferior rank in which they may happen to be entered in the regimental rolls is incorrect and should be avoided.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb 8.)

Lieutenant William Alexander Lawrence to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in Assam.

Mr. James Crawford, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Subdivision of Sherghotty, in Gya.

Mr. Francis Johnston Graham Campbell to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. Henry Blaquire Talbot is promoted to the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Revenue Survey with effect from the 12th September 1870.

Mr. William McKinley Clay, B. A., to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Nathaniel Stuart Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Luttman-Johnson to officiate temporarily as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Captain Linley Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner of Golaghat, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade, with effect from the 1st instant.

The Revd. William Charles Bolt to be Chaplain of Dacca. This cancels the order of the 9th ultimo appointing him to be Chaplain of Gowhatty.

Mr. Daniel James McNeile to officiate, until further orders, as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock to officiate, until further orders, as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to Cuttack.

Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet, leave for three months, from any date in March.

Mr. J. G. Farquharson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kamroop, passed in Law by the Lower Standard of qualification at the examination held in November 1870.

The services of Mr. William Mearns Souttar, M. A., of the Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The services of Mr. William Henry Venner, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Mr. William Wilson Hunter, B. A. and LL. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The appointment of Captain Thomas Herbet Lewin to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Garrow Hills, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th ultimo, is cancelled. Captain Lewin will return to his substantive appointment as Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 7.)

Major A F F Bloomfield, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, is granted preparatory leave not exceeding three months.

Captain J G Cloete, to act as Deputy Superintendent during the absence of Mr F C Puckle on sick leave, or until further orders.

Captain W Freeth, 2nd Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to be 1st Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, vice Captain H O Graham, deceased.

Mr Charles Donald Maclean, to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput Districts, but continue to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department until further orders.

Mr. Edwin Longford Pearse, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District.

The Honourable James Kernan, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, to be a fellow of the University of Madras.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Edmund Pearse, Zillah Surgeon of Salem, to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail at that station, without prejudice to his other duties, during Captain A Bloomfield's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon William Richards Grylls, M. D., to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Masulipatam, vice Dr. Richard.

Captain H. H. M. Vibart, R. E., to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Lieutenant A. C. Smith, and to be posted to the Kistna District.

Lieutenant C. H. T. Christie, R. E, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be transferred to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with a view to his employment as Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, during the absence of Lieutenant Cooker, proceeded on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Grime, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Christie.

Mr. C. H. T. Norfor, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Lieutenant Purchase.

Mr. A. W. Hunter, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Mr. Turner, proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

The Rev George Warlow, B. A., Acting Joint Chaplain of Saint George's Cathedral, to be Joint Chaplain of the Cathedral.

The Rev. Arthur Thoms Bartlett, Acting Chaplain of Trivmlgherry, to be Chaplain of that station.

Mr. Gordon Sullivan Forbes, First Member of the Board of Revenue, and Colonel Arthur Howlett, Officiating Quarter Master General, to be Lay Trustees of Saint George's Cathedral, Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Dalyell, Commanding Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, to be Lay Trustee of Saint Mark's Church, Bangalore.

Captain Nowell Swanston, Officiating Quarter Master, 8th Regiment N. I., to be Lay Trustee of Saint Mark's Church at Mercara.

On the report of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the Standards specified opposite their respective names :—

Messrs. T. J. Maltby, H. M. Winterbotham, E. L. Pearse —Second or Higher Standard.
Messrs. G. T. Mackenzie and F. A. Nicholson—First or Lower Standard.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. H. M. Francklyne, of the Infantry General List, 2nd Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey, furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

Colonel R. S. Wilson of the Staff Corps, Government Agent at Chepauk, to act without prejudice to his present appointment as Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani, during the absence in Europe of Lieutenant Colonel Lane, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Touch, of the Staff Corps, Examiner Pay Department, to be Deputy Judge Advocate-General, in succession to Major-General Pritchard, appointed to the Divisional Staff.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the dates specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service—

Majors John Richard Gason Magrath, 3rd February 1871 ; William Barclay and Robert John Baker, 11th February 1871.

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service—

Captains Henry Crosby Barry Barnett, George Carr Hodding and William George Ward, 10th February 1871.

To be Captain from the date specified against his name, having completed 12 years' service—

Lieutenant Loudon Francis Campbell, 4th February 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieutenant Colonel F. Dawson, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on furlough for two years, to embark from Bombay.

Surgeon R. Arnold, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the jail at Kurnool, on furlough for two years, to embark from Madras.

Major H. Fraser, of the Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, on furlough for two years, from or after the 25th February 1871, to embark from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay.

Major Thomas Wakefield, Staff Corps, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore, on furlough for two years, to embark from Bombay.

The services of Surgeon F Day, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Presidency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, for employment in investigating the fisheries and fish of India.

The following movements are ordered :—

C Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from Secunderabad to Bombay—to embark for England

D Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from Bangalore to Bombay—to embark for England.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, January 25 to 30.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut-Col. W. C. Rich, Staff Corps, from Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 34th L. I.

Major J. R. S. Henderson, Staff Corps, from Offig. Wing Officer 17th N. I. to Officiating Wing Officer 35th Native Infantry—with effect from date of arrival of Lieut.-Col. Bett, W. O. 17th.

Lieut. Alexander Clark Kennedy, Staff Corps, from attached 35th Native Infanty.,

Captain H. M. Sproule, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, is directed to proceed and do duty at the Wellington Depot, until further orders—on duty at the public expense.

Staff Assistant Surgeon James Parr, Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency Circle, is directed to do duty with 76th Foot, and proceed with it to Secunderabad from Arconum on the 28th instant, and to return to Presidency, at the public expense.

Assistant Surgeon D. Sinclair, M. B., of the Deputy Inspector General's Deparment, Pegu Division, is directed to assume Medical charge of the Left Wing 14th Native Infantry, on the voyage to Rangoon, and to embark with the Wing on the Steamer Oriental on the 25th January 1871.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidate to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. 734 of 1861 :—

High Proficiency in Arabic.

Captain P. D. Henderson, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

Captain D. F. M. Lane, Staff Corps, 'Attached' 35th Native Infantry to 'attached' 12th Native Infty.—To join forthwith.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain C. D. A. Straker, 20th Brigade, from date of departure, for 6 months—embarking at Madras.

21st Foot.—Ensign L A Armit, 2nd Battalion, to England, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board, via the Cape route, embarking at Madras—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Medical Dept.—Assistant Surgeon J B Rahilly, 1st Battalion 31st Foot, to England, on medical certificate to appear before a Medical Board, via the first Overland troop ship, embarking at Bombay—Unfit to do duty with troops.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Captain J. D. Harrington, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat, vice Major J. B. Smyle, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Mr. J. E. Rowe, Officiating Judge Small Cause Court, Loodiana, is transferred to Delhi as a temporary arrangement during the absence of Mr. Carr Stephens on furlough.

Apothecary R. Cressley, in Civil Medical charge of Mozuffurgurh, is appointed to officiate in Medical charge of Jhung, vice Honorary Assistant Surgeon Quinnell on leave.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	H. M. S. Malabar	Douglas	Suez, Jan. 28.
	Ajula (s)	Calvic	Trieste, Jan. 19.
	Cassio (s)	Bond	Carwar, Feb. 8.
	Madras (s)	James	Bussorah, Jan. 29.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez.
	Lord Ashburton	Adey	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Rathn	Coast and Goa, Feb. 9.
	Lightning	Nacoda	Arkan, Nov. 25.
	City of Cashmere	Byse	Glasgow, Nov. 11.
12	City of Brussels	Baker	Calcutta, Jan. 31.
	Ronee (s)	Nacoda	Kurrachee, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Queen of Australia	Page	Diamond Island.
	Dinapore	Wilson	Calcutta.
	Ottawa	Calvin	Rangoon.
	Sultanutty	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Poonah (s)	Lockie	Suez.
	Neera (s)	Coburn	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Mars	Richtering	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Ajula, for Trieste.
Steamer Mirza Thomas, for Trieste.
Steamer M S Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 8 Atlantic.....Mellin .....Bombay, Dec. 31.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 7 Excelsior (s).....Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8 Excelsior (s).....London.
Antilope .....Akyab.

Passengers sailed per s s Excelsior—From Madras to London—Mrs and Miss Drury, Mr W H Francklyne, Mrs Francklyne, Mr S R Locke, Major and Mrs C J Godfrey and 4 children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

DeRayter (s), 8 packages disinfecting powder and soap, Henry Rogers & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Wellesley (s), 14 casks paving bricks, and 12 cases velocipede, &c. Henry Rogers & Co.
Ardgowan, 51 packages glassware, Scolamonjee Rajubally.
Nelson, 12 cases iron safes, Eduljee Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 71 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Dossabhoy ; 400 bags linseed, Ball Brothers.
Orlando (s), 100 bales cotton, Dawjee Shamjee ; 132 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. ; 120 chests tea, Ruttonjee Eduljee.
Marittana, 108 packages cotton, Dossurkadass Mathooradass ; 25 bales wool, Laljee Muthooradass.
Wellesley (s), 75 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 80 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Sir Walter Scott, 19 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Austin Friar (s), 12 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopall ; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, Sonderdass Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 16 bundles cow hide, and 60 cases olibanum, Hassom Khan.
Surat (s), 300 packages coffee, Sonderdass Mooljee.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 200 bales cotton, H Casson & Co ; 75 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers
Surat (s), 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Elizabeth Henderson, 10 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirza Thomas (s), 200 bales cotton, H Casson & Co.
Surat (s), 600 bales cotton, Gadhia & Co ; 60 bales cotton, Soonderjee Mooljee ; 40 bales cotton, Esmail Rehimtoola

FOR VENICE.

India (s), 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers
Surat (s), 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 2,023 pieces sandalwood, Rehimbhoy Allabhoy ; 154 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Moorabhoy Vulleebhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee & Co ; 87 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 58 pieces E teeth, Surifbhoy Sally Mahomed ; 50 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co ; 29 chests Malwa opium, D C Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 12 chests Malwa opium, Motychund Mayachund ; 17 chests Malwa opium, Hurymull Nursingdass.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—Members of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB intending to avail themselves of the Flag Ship at the Regatta on the 22nd instant, are requested that they should intimate the same to the Secretaries, not later than the 13th instant, as intimated in the Circular already forwarded to them.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. MANISTY, }

9th February 1871.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—The List of Entries of the Sailing and Rowing Matches of the next Regatta will close at 1 o'clock of Tuesday next, the 14th instant. Owners of Yachts or Boats intending to compete in the Races are requested to enter their Boats without delay at the secretaries' Office, M. 7 Dockyard.

No entries will be received after the above hour.

HENRY MORLAND, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. MANISTY, }

9th February 1871.

MRS. MACARTNEY FILGATE will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at GOVERNMENT HOUSE Parell, on TUESDAY the 14th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,
A. D. C. in Waiting.

Parell, 10th February.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASTALLARI—February 5th, at Bareilly, the wife of Conductor Castallari, Ordnance Department, of a son.
CAWLEY—January 30th, at Tura, Garrow Hills, the wife of G. J. Cawley, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
COOKE—February 7th, at Delhi, the wife of C. R. Cooke, B. A., Inspector of Schools, of a daughter.
MCNEILLE—February 6th, at Mirzapore, the wife of Captain J. M. McNeille, R.E., of a son.
PARTRIDGE—February 7th, at Purneah, the wife of E. T. Partridge, Kursiong, of a daughter.
RICKETTS—February 2nd, at Negapatam, the wife of E. G. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.
WRIGHT—February 5th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of J. Sykes Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GARSTIN—MACDONELL—February 1st, at Trichinopoly, by the Rev. C. Smith, J. H. Garstin, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Isabella Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Major General George Gordon MacDonell, of the Madras Army.
OEHME—WILLIAMS—February 6th, at Calcutta, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. J. Thomson, Mr. Daniel John Oehme, to Miss Emma Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Walter Williams, Esq.

DEATHS

BIRD—February 7th, at Chowkeedanga, near Ranegunge, Harriett Mary, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Shearman Bird, aged 14 years, 4 months, and 23 days.
CLARKE—February 6th, at Madras, Mr. John Henry Clarke, 1st Class Inspector, Madras Police, Trichinopoly, aged 36 years.
TAYLOR—February 3rd, at Kodikanal, of chronic diarrhœa, Rev. H. S. Taylor, of the American Madura Mission, in the 54th year of his age and the 27th year of his connection with that Mission.
THOMPSON—February 6th, at Cochin, Mrs. Eliza Thompson, relict of the late Capt. William Thompson, 17th Madras N. I., aged 74 years.
TWEEDDALE—February 8th at Calcutta, Norman Edward, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ashworth, Tweeddale, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1871.

IF we may judge from appearances, as reported by telegram, the French Government and nation are now bent on a peace. The resignation of Gambetta is the most important fact reported since the fall of Paris ; for it implies an end of a resistance, desperate since the surrender of Metz ; and the defeat of the Reds. Next to the collapse of the Imperial house of cards, nothing has been so striking during the war as the steady and repeated failure of the Red Republicans. Two insurrections in Paris appear to have been easily over-mastered ; in Lyons they seem to have had only a transitory victory ; with the resignation of Gambetta they disappear for the present, at least, and are not likely to make a great figure in the Constituent, if it be true that the elections, hitherto held, have given a large majority to the conservatives. The Government, established in Paris, must be far stronger than was generally imagined, since, after a brief contest, it compelled Gambetta to succumb. Hence, hopes of an early peace are now much better founded than they were ; as the Reds have not been able to exclude any class or party from the Constituent, its decisions are more likely to represent public opinion ; the conservative influences will come into play, and conservative influences in France, as elsewhere, mean those of the proprietor and the priest as well as those of the shopkeeper, the place-seeker, and the place-holder. The great object of the Government and the Constituent will be peace, but, of course, both will strive hard to mitigate the severity of the terms. The deputies will meet next Wednesday, and the armistice, if not renewed, will expire a week afterwards ; so that, by the end of the month, we ought to know what the Constituent has done, and see our way to the probable time when the treaty will be signed at Versailles.

IT has long been evident that Army Reform would occupy a large part of the Session of 1871. Three years ago Mr. Gladstone remarked to a friend that, after Irish affairs, the most urgent question was the question of the Horse Guards ; meaning the British military system of which that curious anachronism is the centre. Mr. George Trevelyan has already broken ground against his selected foe ; and Mr. Grant Duff's notice of motion, for a Committee of the whole House on the finances of India, has a direct relation to the military problem.

Ministers have not met the House unprepared. Mr. Gladstone never loses sight of a subject which he considers one of capital importance, and it may be assumed that he has, during the last three years, collected evidence, considered difficulties, and made up his mind what are the ends to be gained. Some weeks ago Sir William Mansfield was summoned from Ireland to preside over a Committee entrusted with the task of framing a plan ; a plan has been framed, based mainly, we believe, on the principles upheld by Sir William ; and a private letter informs us that the project of the Committee has been adopted by the Government.

It will, of course, and rightly, be subjected to unsparing criticism ; and will not escape that onslaught of malignity which is quite ready at all times, in season and out of season, to prefer its own gratification, reckless of the public good. If the plan contain, as it probably does, provision for compulsory ballot, and a prohibition is put on the purchase of substitutes, or the escape in any way from liability to service except by equivalent service in the volunteers ; and if it is not accompanied by the abolition of the purchase system or steps to that end ; the House of Commons will not accept it, and public opinion will support and ratify their decision. In any case the task is most arduous, and no ministry will succeed unless faction be held in abeyance.

THE Junior Officers of our Army naturally complain of the paucity of house accommodation in this country

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 20TH JANUARY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Goleonda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour on Saturday, at one o'clock, with the English mails of January 20th. The following is a list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr G Farrell
Major and Mrs Newmarch and infant
Major and Mrs. Turton, infant, and ayah
Mr McIlmish
Captain Hawkins
Mrs Carter and infant
Miss Mackenzie
Two Misses Maidment
Miss Coke
Two Misses MacGregor
Miss Gubb
Miss Atkinson
Lieut T Shepherd
Rev A Hornsburgh
Colonel C Brownlow
Mrs Greene
Rev C Blumhardt
Mrs McLeod
Mr and Mrs Bromley, son, daughter, and European female servant
Mr Meitfre
Mr G Ramsay
Mr R Brown
Mr G F Pim
Mr J Powlett
Mr H F Hatch
Captain Atkins
Mr J Young
Miss Lilly
Lady Malcolm
Miss Malcolm and European female servant
Rev. J E Baldwin
Serjeant Major and Mrs Johnston
Mr Campbell
Dr A Fleming
Mr W G Gulland
Mr P A Buckland
Mr W K Pomeroy
Mr and Mrs E Bayley
Mr E J Hardcastle
Colonel Lowe

FROM SUEZ.

Mr James H Morgan

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 20TH JANUARY.

ALTHOUGH the *Times* was premature in announcing yesterday that Mr. Childers had resigned, there seems unfortunately to be little doubt that the First Lord of the Admiralty is quite broken down in health, and will not be able long to remain in office. It is impossible, at such a time, to let the Admiralty be without a head, as the Board of Trade was for a few months before Mr. Bright resigned. The loss of Mr. Childers will be severely felt by the Government; for, in spite of the terrible disaster to the *Captain*, there is a general agreement of opinion that the reforms accomplished by the present Board of Admiralty in the navy have combined the two advantages of saving public money and making the service more efficient; and, amidst all the complaints one hears about the mismanagement of the army by Mr. Cardwell, there is never a word said against the navy. Mr. Childers, too, belongs to the class from which the majority of Mr. Gladstone's followers like to see Ministers selected; and his resignation would tend still further to weaken the confidence of the party in a Ministry which has already seen its best days.

Much curiosity has been felt as to what Mr. Stansfeld would say to his constituents about foreign affairs. His sympathies are known to be so strong in favour of the Republican party on the Continent that they are supposed to be the chief obstacle to his admission to the Cabinet; and, if he were quite unattached, it is generally believed that he would be among the foremost to head the demonstrations in favour of France. Mr. Forster, at Bradford, though he spoke out manfully about the duty of going to war even for other than purely defensive purposes, showed the usual disposition of men of his school to underrate the political importance of the working-class agitation for intervention in the Continental war. The feeling of ordinary Liberal politicians on this subject was well expressed by the writer in last week's *Economist*, who said the meetings in London would be of no consequence till the working men found some nice, sensible, well-to-do middle class politicians to lead them. Surely it does not require much discernment to see that the whole movement is a sign of the determination of working men to break away from middle-class leadership and have a distinctive policy of their own. It is, in fact, the beginning of that political revolution, at home which has been rendered possible by Disraeli's Reform Bill. The middle-class alone has governed the country for at all events the last quarter of a century; and under its predominating influence both political parties have become completely saturated with the maxims of Free Trade, the application of which has been extended from the province of political economy to cover the whole field of politics at home and abroad. Hence England's foreign policy has been of late years, whoever might be Minister, one of pure non-intervention; and great as have been the services of the Free Traders in removing abuses and improving the material condition of the people at home, they have certainly lowered our national reputation with foreign countries. There has sprung up, then, in England a strong feeling that the middle-class programme has been completely played out, and that it is time some fresh impulse were given to the sluggish body politic, which has come to accept the Free Trade creed by habit rather than by faith. This impulse will be given by the working men. No class of course can be destroyed, but it can cease to have the motive power in politics. The aristocracy continued to wield a influence even under middle-class rule; and so the middle-class will remain strong when the policy of the country is directed by the Radicals. But what I want to suggest is that the political authority of Manchester and other great middle class communities is now threatened with destruction. The sympathies of working men were never with Cobden and Bright in matters of foreign policy, as witness the enthusiastic meetings of old days in honour of Kossuth and Garibaldi. Now working-men have votes, and can bring their weight to bear in elections; and they will not hesitate to use their power in order to make this country abandon the ignoble policy of looking on while one great military and feudal power acquires the dominion of the Continent. No man with a tinge of democratic feeling in him would like England to stand by while France is blotted out from the roll of great nations. Mr. Stansfeld, out of office, might have been a fit leader for the English democrats, whose policy is, after all, but that indicated by Mr. Gladstone in the *Edinburgh*, to make England the arbiter of Europe, with the difference that they would be willing to fight, instead of only using moral force, to keep the commonwealth of European nations from being absorbed in one great Empire. It is indeed the old national policy revived—a policy which has been brought into disrepute by the sneers of Free Traders at "the balance of power," but which never-theless preserved in former days the independence not merely of England and Holland, and other small states, but even of that Germany which to-day is anxious to play the part of the Spain of Philip II. or the France of Louis XIV. and Napoleon. Mr. Stansfeld last night made no secret of the fact that he feels with the war radicals; but he added a warning that we should not plunge into war without counting its risks, and feeling certain it was our duty to make the sacrifice. God forbid that we should go to war wantonly; but it is not by shrinking from doing our duty to other nations that we shall avoid the dangers that threaten the empire.

On the question of army reform Mr. Stansfeld spoke out boldly, telling his constituents not to be satisfied with patchwork, but to insist on having "a large, intelligent, and elastic scheme of reorganisation"—such, he might have added, as the country is not at all likely to get from Mr. Cardwell. You will see that Sir William Mansfield, to the intense amusement of all who known him, has been coming out, under the patronage of Lord Elcho, as the great reformer who is to put our army and reserve forces at once on the right footing. Considering that Sir William himself helped to create one of the principal obstacles to the formation of a national army by amalgamating the Royal and Indian services—for it is plain that Englishmen would never consent to make service in the line compulsory if they could be sent to serve ten dull years in India, though, if India had a volunteer army of her own, there could be no objection to sending out Imperial regiments to aid it in time of war—it required uncommon hardihood in that simple soldier, Sir W. Mansfield, as he almost plaintively called himself, to advocate, in his speech to the London Scottish, the adoption of the "great constitutional principle" that the obligation rests on every Englishman to take up arms for his country, without permission even to bring a substitute. But this constitutional obligation is to be applied only to the militia. Sir William would recruit the line exclusively by volunteering from the militia, whose ranks he proposes to fill by means of the ballot; but he does not tell us what he would do if the militia regiments refused, as they probably would so long as the line remains what it is, to furnish their quotas of volunteers. It is all very fine to talk of constitutional obligations, but the people have also constitutional rights; and, if military service be made a compulsory on all Englishmen, the prizes of a military career must be opened freely to the competition of all, instead of being reserved by the purchase system for the enjoyment of a few. sir William Mansfield's scheme breaks down, too, when he proposes to exempt from the ballot all "efficient volunteers," that is, every man who can buy a uniform. It is an insult to one's common sense to say that such a plan would "bring together in the ranks the sons of the peer, the merchant, the squire, the farmer, the tradesman, the rustic." It would simply make the ballot compulsory on the lowest class, allowing the rest to escape by volunteering into a sham service of their own, and thus would tend to develope that great principle of snobbishness which is already the curse of the country.

The Prussians have increased their popularity and reputation for humanity this week by the continued bombardment of Paris. No doubt, Paris cannot claim exemption from the fate of fortified towns; and, if the Germans took the outer forts, they would be justified in firing on the city if it would not surrender. But, while the siege of the forts is going on, it is merely wanton cruelty to throw shells into the city, though the Prussian practice throughout the war has been to neglect the fortifications and fire on the open town—as at Peronne—in order to compel a capitulation. They will not succeed by this means at Paris, for they cannot by their fire command the whole city, and it is but barbarism, like that of Blucher when he wished to blow up the bridge of Jena, for the Prussian gunners to deliberately fire on such places as the Invalides. The actual siege works seem to make steady progress; but the French show great ingenuity in defence, and, if provisions would but last, there is no saying when the city would be taken. There are the most contradictory accounts about the supplies of food, but the first week of February is now said to be the limit at which hunger will do its work. In the provinces all looks gloomy. Bourbaki has been foiled in the east and Chanzy disposed of in the west. Faidherbe manœuvres still in the north without result, and all Normandy is scoured by the German cavalry, while a force of 60,000 men remains in disgraceful inactivity at Havre. There are signs that the French are making some movement in the centre of France; and it may be that Bourbaki, having drawn the German army of the east to Belfort and the eastern side of the Vosges, will now try to march northwards by Langres or along the Paris and Dijon railway to attack the Germans' main line of communications. But it may be feared he will be too late now.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 20TH JANUARY.

ALTHOUGH "money is a drug" here at present and the banks and discount houses are full of capital which they cannot employ at per cent, being the most to be got from the lending of money on the Stock Exchange—there are signs that a good deal of our superfluous cash may be drained ere long to supply some of the wants of the Continent. A considerable amount of bullion has been sent off this week to France and Germany, and the open market having been cleared of all disposable amounts, recourse has been had to the Bank. But for these demands, which many persons think exceptional, and for the dividend payments, the Bank rate of discount might have been reduced yesterday, since the strictly trade inquiry for accommodation is, bearing in mind the supplies available, only moderate. The question however is, are the Continental demands exceptional? The outlay in which France and Germany are now indulging is so enormous that large additional supplies of money are indispensable to both powers. I spoke of this in my last, and alluded to the reports current of new loans and fresh issues of paper money. M. Gambetta, who is at present the virtual dictator of France, would readily borrow more cash in this market if he could get it on anything like reasonable terms; but of this there is no chance at present. He must consequently look at home, and the Bank of France offers an opportunity ready to his hand. He has just changed the governor of that establishment, with the view, to all appearance, of getting a more pliable instrument for his purposes than M. Rouland, and the next step it is understood will be to obtain a large loan from the bank on the security of the State forests, scattered throughout France. One account states that the amount to be thus obtained is no less than 60 millions sterling; another puts it so low as three millions; but in any case the forests are worth incomparably more than even the largest figure, so that the bank will be safe enough in the transaction. But then comes the difficulty—how will an issue of bank notes of 20, 30, or 60 millions sterling help the Government in its purchases abroad? These notes are now inconvertible; they were made so under the Empire before the war was a month old; and of course would be no legal tender to foreigners, who would insist upon specie. The probability is, then, that a large issue of bank notes would be conjoined with a financial operation in which English capitalists would be asked to assist. The Bank of England, Rothschilds, and others would readily advance on French Bank notes guaranted by the *de facto* Government; for, after all, there is no question as to either the solvency or the respectability of the borrower. In this way we might be exposed to a drain; and another though less direct influence of the same kind would be exercised by the realising of the forests pledged or sold, since the timber would naturally be sent to England as the readiest market for turning such produce into immediate cash. These remarks apply to France. The pecuniary need of Germany is not so urgent, but it is nevertheless serious. What the money cost of the bombardment of Paris amounts to no one yet knows, probably not even Prince Hohenlohe, the head "scheller," but, unless the Germans have discovered the secret of working metals for nothing, it must be something portentous. It is very probable that the recent large shipments of bullion from this side have been in connection with these operations. The unplaced portion of the last loan—five millions sterling—was taken recently by a syndicate of bankers, who have no doubt been drawing on England to supply the immediate demands on Government account. From these circumstances our money market has within the past week slightly changed its character. There is no uneasiness yet from the withdrawals of bullion, but there is a feeling that some totally new failure may at any moment occur, and that we had better prepare in time against "the unexpected."

Whatever demands may be made on our reserves of capital there is no doubt we should be able to meet them without difficulty. Never were the banks so gorged with money. The reports of the leading joint stock banks which are now appearing show, I observe, a large increase in their deposits within the last six months. The London and Westminster Bank had under this head on the 30th June last £19,600,905; they have now £21,986,196. The London Joint Stock has increased its deposits in the same period from £12,812,939 to £17,315,027, an increase of over four millions and a half sterling; and the Union Bank, from £14,148,384 to £15,413,225. As our home trade is certainly not less than it was six months ago, and as the increase is equally apparent if we take this time twelve months for comparison, the inference must be either that savings have been allowed to accumulate to a greater extent than usual, or that imported capital has been added to the normal deposits. There is nothing to show that the avidity of investors for really good securities, either home or foreign, is less than it was a year ago, and therefore we must conclude that deposits have been largely swollen by capital sent over from the Continent, chiefly France, for safety.

The investment of Paris, and the general disorganisation of business arrangements in France, have affected among other things insurance transactions. I refer mainly to marine insurances, which before the war were completed to a large extent with Paris, Marseilles, and other French underwriters. Nothing of course can now be done with Paris itself, though some of the associations have opened branches in the remoter towns. This serious inconvenience has been occasioned to those who had losses to settle before the siege of Paris commenced. I know a Greek firm here which had claims to the amount of nearly £12,000 on French underwriting associations. The losses had been agreed, but not paid. When the time came for payment the firm were referred to head-quarters in the besieged capital—which of course signified indefinite postponement. In addition, as the honouring of acceptances at maturity has by decree of the Provisional Government been postponed—or rather, as legal proceedings for non-payment are prohibited—there is practically no immediate remedy to be had where a bill has been given. No doubt is entertained as to the integrity or even as to ability of the underwriters, and if a claimant can wait he will probably be reimbursed, but few persons in business can wait, and meanwhile what must be the loss of interest, even to those who are not seriously endangered by this sudden withdrawal of means on which they had counted? At Marseilles a good deal of business is still done by local underwriters. A risk was lately taken there on sesame seed from the Cochin coast at a rate below the limit obtainable in London, where it was first tried. A very large proportion of the risks through the Suez Canal are completed here with the Swiss Lloyd's, an association which seems to stand well and has a feeder in a Manchester branch.

In Vice-Chancellor Bacon's chambers, before Mr. Bloxam, the chief clerk, a summons has been heard relative to the disposal of the Indian Trust fund, in connexion with the Medical Invalid Assurance Company. The summons was on behalf of the official liquidator of the Albert Assurance Company, and its object was to obtain an order as to how the Indian Trust Fund should be transferred to the joint accounts of the liquidators of the two companies. It appeared that this fund was instituted for the purpose of meeting policies which might fall in on Indian lives, and that it was to exist for ten years. At the end of the year 1870 this period had expired, and before this occurred an order had been made by the Vice-Chancellor that the fund should be transferred to the account of the liquidators of both companies pending the question, which was now at issue, to which of them it was ultimately to go. The trustees required a release, but that the official liquidators were unable to give. The object of the present summons, therefore, was that they might be permitted to give a discharge, in order that the conditions of the decree made by the Vice-Chancellor might be carried out. The Chief Clerk inquired whether there was any opposition to this. The solicitor for the liquidator of the Medical Invalid Company said that they had no objection to this discharge being carried out as a matter of expediency, and the Chief Clerk, after looking through the documents, made the order required.

A report, not the last, but probably almost the last, has been issued by the liquidators of Overend, Gurney & Co. From an amount originally of over twenty millions sterling the indebtedness had been reduced on the 31st December last to £162,504-7-9, to meet which a loan of £200,000 was obtained, thus settling with the creditors in full without making any further call on the shareholders. The assets still to be realised are of the nominal value of £595,000, but of these only £230,000 can be relied upon, much of the other items being simply reversionary. The total amount hitherto paid by contributories in respect of the three calls is £2,042,061-2-5, and further payments to the extent of about £5,000 are expected. To this date 49 persons on the list of contributories have become bankrupts or have executed trust deeds.

The bullion movement for the six months ending 31st December last considerably exceeds that for the same period of 1869. A table issued today by Pixley, Abell, and Langley shows that the total import into London in the latter half of 1870 was £29,286,905, of which £18,420,231 was in gold and £10,866,674 in silver—against £20,762,239, of which £13,833,374 was in gold, and £6,928,865 in silver in the corresponding period of 1869. The export was £20,966,681 in the last half of 1870 against £15,975,198 in the same period of 1869. The proportion for Bombay was—import from, £985,130, of which £345,430 was in gold and £639,700 in silver, in the last six months of 1870, against *nil* in 1869; export to, £5,600 in gold in the second half of 1870, against £829 947 in the corresponding period of 1869, £227,700 of the latter being all silver and £602,247 gold.

These have been several failures again during the week. Among them are Marshall Tweddell, merchant, and R. H. Tweddell & Co., engine-makers, of Sunderland, liabilities £50,000; L. Peat & Co., thread manufacturers, Patricroft; Melbourne, Clarke & Co., Manchester; and a few American firms. A somewhat mysterious announcement was made in a Liverpool paper a few days ago to the effect that a large firm there, with branches at Manchester and in London, was in difficulties, and that their liabilities were estimated at half a million sterling. A further statement has since been made in the same quarter that the creditors of the firm have accepted a composition of 10s. in the pound. I have heard the name, but do not think myself justified in giving it, partly because I do not believe the account to be strictly correct, and partly because it is premature to speak as yet of the firm having suspended payments.

The cotton market this week has been flat, mainly from large arrivals and advices of continued free shipments, but there has been no giving way at Manchester, at which place my telegrams to-day report great firmness owing to the heavy engagements of producers in both yarns and cloth.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

A BALLOON fell on Wednesday night (Jan. 18) near Rueremonde, having left Paris at three in the morning. The bombardment continued without interruption on the forts as well as on several parts of the city, causing considerable damage and fires, which were, however, easily extinguished. Great difficulty was being experienced in grinding the corn. About fifteen daily were killed through the bombardment.

The correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Versailles sends the following despatch, dated the 17 Jan., 1 P.M. :—

"Silence has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours, with the exception of an occasional boom from Mont Valerien. For the last three days the fire from the German batteries has been very slack. All sorts of theories are broached to account for the silence—which has now been total for twenty-four hours, and which had been partial for the twenty-four hours preceding. The effect of the bombardment on Paris is considerable; but it has not come up to the expectations of the German engineers, who are disappointed at the ascertained results. It is evident that the material effect on houses and life within the city is not so great as was anticipated; but it is hoped that the moral effect has really been greater than the Paris journals are willing to admit. The range of the German batteries is now much greater than at the commencement of the bombardment, and the extended fire cannot fail to make the inhabitants of Paris very uncomfortable. In all the Germans have twenty-two batteries in position against the city, and available for the bombardment. The bringing up of great guns has suffered considerable interruption from the state of the weather. As on the 15th a parlementaire came out of Paris, and an answer was sent back on the 16th, it is believed that the northern and north-eastern German batteries, which have all been rearmed. A great general attack is said to have been organized for to-morrow night. It is yet doubtful whether it will come off. It will include St. Denis and Mont Valérien, and its results are expected to be of the highest importance. General Trochu has decided on making a sortie on a great scale, commencing from the 20th inst. During the night of the 15th there were several small sorties; and thirty Mobots were found frozen in front of Meudon, having been cut off by the advance of the 6th Corps. There has been a complete thaw and break-up in the severe weather which has so long afflicted us. They indulge in orgies in the fashionable restaurants. The Jardin des Plantes has been shut. Do you know why? Because they have sold the elephants, bears, and other rare animals for their weight in gold to feed speculators who traffic on the misery of the people. [In reality, of course, these animals were killed because it was found difficult to feed them.] What can we do with 30 sous a day when a bushel of potatoes costs 30 francs? (Murmurs of indignation.) Now they talk about capitulating, because they have made their money. Every one knows that the stockjobbers have made immense fortunes, and have enriched themselves at our expense. As long as they had anything to sell at ten times its value they were in favour of resistance at any price; but now that they have disposed of their goods, and that there are no more profits to be turned, they begin to talk about capitulating. Ah! when one reflects upon these infamies, one is almost tempted to blow out one's brains." (Laughter and applause.) A fourth citizen rose and declared that he knew a restaurant where the clerks of the bank had last week eaten two cows and a calf, while the ambulance opposite was deprived of fresh meat. (Violent murmurs.) "This is the system of Trochu and the colonial policy, and contemptible it is! Let the men of the Hotel de Ville. They starve us and betray us. We have only eighteen days' provisions, from which fifteen must be deducted for reprovisioning Paris (sic). If we don't manage to get the Commune in a few days we are lost. The Commune would organize a sortie *en masse*, the success of which would be infallible. It resulted from the statistics communicated by Gambetta respecting the losses of the German army that, on deducting the effective of the armies of Frederick Charles, Manteuffel, &c., there only remained 75,000 men round Paris; and was it before this handful of Germans that 500,000 Parisians were to remain inactive? Go along with you! The Commune would soon break through the pretended circle of iron, and would know how to hinder treason; it would have two commissioners, one attached to each general, who on the first symptom of feebleness would blow out his brains. Placed inexorably between victory and death, they would naturally choose the former." (General approbation.) After a few words from the president, who begged patriots desirous of acting shoulder to shoulder to put down their name and address, so that they might be written to, the meeting broke up. As to the accusations of treachery which abound on every side my only surprise, looking at history, is that this cry has been allowed to slumber so long, and that some innocent victim has not already been offered up to appease popular indignation. Apropos of the accusation brought by the *Siecle* and the *Reveil*, General Trochu has written a very indignant note in the *Official Journal*, in which he denounces the horrid plot being hatched against the Government, and throws out a strong hint about the guilty parties being made amenable to justice.

The papers recount the capture of a couple of spies. One of these worthies was taken in a cart under a heap of vegetables, and another was handed over to the authorities at the instigation of the popular songstress, Suzanne Lagier, who heard him utter an exclamation in the German language. This man declared himself to be a Pole, and when being dragged to the guard-house said, "If you want spies you must look for them on the staff." This remark has been carefully noted down.

FOOD.

The Government and every one else have been so often deceived with regard to the amount of provisions in Paris, and the prophets have had such a very bad time of it, that we have lost all faith in prognostications, and when the *Siecle* declares that we have only bread for fifteen days, we refuse to believe it. However, it must be acknowledged that our bread is being more and more adulterated with foreign substances, such as rice, &c., and though it is still good the fact of these materials being employed to such an extent as at present shows that the stock is dwindling away rapidly. The bread panic which seized the people about a month ago has not quite subsided, and the bakers' shops are emptied almost as soon as they are opened by persons who run at every moment that the Government will step in and place a limit on rations. No one who looks at the crowds of people waiting at the doors of the national canteens can doubt the amount of distress which reigns in this city even among the most respectable classes. In addition to what is daily bestowed in the way of private charity, about 500,000 lb. of bread are officially distributed, together with 1,000,000 rations of all sorts, besides money and medicine for the sick and food for 25,000 children. In the midst of all this distress and the burden cast upon the Republican Government, a gentleman writing on the subject of the charities of Paris, remarks that there is a great demand for carpenters, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, ironsmiths, &c., in consequence of citizens preferring to gain thirty sous as National Guards to double that sum at their ordinary occupation. "Why so many men at the cabaret," he writes, "while their wives are shivering at the doors of the canteens and the children are begging in the streets instead of going to school?" —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

KING WILLIAM'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE IMPERIAL CROWN.

ON Wednesday, Jan. 18, a proclamation of King William, announcing his acceptance of the Imperial dignity, was read in both Houses of the Prussian Diet amidst much cheering. The proclamation runs as follows :—

"We, William, by God's grace King of Prussia, hereby announce that the German Princes and Free Towns having addressed to us a unanimous call to renew and undertake with the re-establishment of the German Empire the dignity of Emperor, which now for sixty years has been in abeyance, and the requisite provisions having been inserted in the Constitution of the German Confederation, we regard it as a duty we owe to the entire Fatherland to comply with this call of the united German Princes and Free Towns, and to accept the dignity of Emperor.

"Accordingly, we and our successors to the Crown of Prussia henceforth shall use the Imperial title in all the relations and affairs of the German Empire, and we hope to God that it may be vouchsafed to the German nation to lead the fatherland on to a blessed future, under the auspices of its ancient splendour. We undertake this Imperial dignity conscious of the duty to protect with German loyalty the rights of the Empire and its members, to preserve peace, to maintain the independence of Germany, and to strengthen the power of the people. We accept it in the hope that it will be granted to the German people to enjoy in lasting peace the rewards of the arduous and heroic struggles within boundaries which will give to the Fatherland that security against renewed French attacks which it has lacked for centuries.

"May God grant to us and our successors to the Imperial Crown that we may be the defenders of the German Empire at all times, not in martial conquests, but in works of peace in the sphere of national prosperity, freedom, and civilisation."

In the evening Berlin was illuminated. Dense crowds assembled before the Queen's palace cheering the "Empress," and singing patriotic songs. The Unter den Linden was thronged. At Versailles, on the same day, a telegram informs us, King William was proclaimed Emperor of Germany "in the Hall of Mirrors, in the palace of the French Kings, and in the presence of all the German Princes under the standard of the army before Paris, and surrounded by the representatives of the different regiments." The ceremony is said to have been "most impressive," and the cheers were "loud and long among the detachments of all the German regiments that were present."

GENERAL BOURBAKI'S MOVEMENTS.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 18, 12-35 P.M.—The following telegram has been received from General Bourbaki :—

"I ordered to-day a general attack on the enemy from Montbéliard to Montvaudois, endeavouring at the same time to cross the Lisaine at Liettencourt, Bussurel, and Héricourt, and to capture St. Valbert. I also gave orders that the left wing should try to turn the enemy in order to facilitate the operation, but the troops which were destined to make this movement were threatened by an attack on their flanks, and they were obliged to maintain their positions. We had to contend against considerable forces of the enemy, supported by formidable artillery, and reinforced from all sides. The enemy, in consequence of these favourable conditions, the strength of the position he occupied, and the entrenchments he had created, was able to resist all our efforts, but suffered serious losses.

"The attack we made on the 15th was renewed on the 16th and 17th, and if it has not produced the desired effects we expect to succeed in spite of the courage displayed by the troops, it has inspired our enemy with respect, and he has deemed it prudent to remain on the defensive.

"The weather is so bad that it renders difficult any forward movement. I have decided to return to-morrow to the positions we occupied before the battle."

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

It is no longer doubtful that Bourbaki's enterprise is a disastrous failure. Yesterday's telegrams, combined with those of this morning, enable us to make out pretty clearly the whole course of events up to the time of his retreat on the 18th. Advancing from Villersexel as Werder fell back slowly by Montbéliard on the 18th, the French general drew his columns up through the pass leading on to Belfort, and without attempting direct attack at first, strove to invest and shut in his enemy in the lines round Belfort by throwing his left forward to the north along the Lisaine, and stretching his right out eastward along another little stream, the Allaine, which, the Germans holding, fronted southward. Along the two faces of the angle which they thus formed a series of attacks was run on, which may be called professionally, perhaps, "hard fighting." But in reality were very desultory, mingled with long artillery duels, and never pressed home. Werder appears to have left Tresckow behind him, calmly carrying on his siege, and to have had under him simply Gotz's Prussian brigade of two regiments (30th and 34th), the three Baden brigades, and Schmidt's Landwehr. These troops, carefully posted on the defensive, were found ample to repulse Bourbaki's indecisive attacks, and after one last attempt on the 17th to turn the right, held by General Keller high up the Lisaine, the French army has begun to retreat—probably partly due south along the Swiss frontier, and partly by the roads towards Vesoul, into which they had at first made their way from Besançon.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS ON THE LOIRE.

NEVERS, Jan. 17.—From 4,000 to 5,000 Germans attacked yesterday Avallon, and bombarded the town for an hour. Twenty houses were damaged. Several warehouses and private houses were plundered by the Germans, who subsequently abandoned Avallon, going eastward.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE SOUTH.

LYONS, Jan. 17.—Large reinforcements have been and are still being sent to Dijon. At Toulouse the first contingent of the mobilized legions number 30,000 men, forming seventeen legions, fifty-one battalions, and 351 companies.

THE SIEGE OF LONGWY.

ARLON, Jan. 19.—Yesterday the Prussians took the railway station at Longwy and the "Manufacture Huart," which they occupy with a force of 500 men. They did not fire on the citadel which at the period that the Luxemburg question was raised was armed with guns of long range. The Prussians are still awaiting their siege artillery.

SAIGON FOR THE GERMANS.

THE acquisition of Saigon, in French Cochin-China, for a German naval station, as part of the indemnity to be exacted from France, has been discussed from time to time by the German press, and the Berlin Geographical Society has just issued a report which is favourable to the project. It is urged that the increasing German trade in Eastern Asia renders the constant presence of men-of-war necessary, and that in so remote a part of the world the German fleet requires for its protection a station where it can rendezvous, refit, and obtain the necessary war material. Germany cannot accordingly be indebted to the English or French flag for participation in the concessions wrung from Chinese and Japanese authorities, but ought to support its diplomatists and consuls by the presence of an armed force. The report combats the notion that the acquisition of Saigon might entail an expensive colonial policy, and contends that the settlement would after the recommendation of Mr. Chatfield adapted either to remain a mere naval station or to develope into a colony, as circumstances may render advisable. It describes Saigon as tolerably healthy, and suggests that it might be garrisoned by German volunteers, who would be attracted by liberal pay.

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

IN the bills of fare at Paris restaurants appeared "consommé de chien à la Bismarck," and "ass's ears à la Saxon."

M. Louis Blanc is preparing a history of the siege of Paris, the incidents of which he follows with the closest attention.

An official census gives the population of Paris in December, including refugees, at 1,00,709, exclusive of the army, the Garde Mobile, and the sailors.

A Berlin telegram says that Count Bernstorff has received instructions to leave the Conference if any discussion should arise regarding the war with France.

Count Bismarck has, it is stated, been seriously ill, and though now better, he is still not well. It is also stated that General von Roon has been actually in danger.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Lord Granville has sent a communication to Count Bismarck, accepting the proposal of the German Chancellor to pay for the British vessels sunk at Duclair.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post*, writing on the 14th Jan., says:—"The supply of food in Paris continues to be a perpetual surprise. We really seem to be better off than ever, and I remark that preserved beef, chicken, and veal are beginning to reappear in the windows of the charcutiers."

The King of Prussia has ordered an investigation into the statement that a Prussian officer took some spoons from an hotel table at Etampes, and Captain Hozier has been summoned to give his evidence on the subject, in order that the story may be sifted and the offender identified and punished.

Count von Moltke while returning one day to Versailles from the German batteries on the south-west, had a very narrow escape for his life. A shell burst close to his carriage, and its explosion covered with mud and ice and hard fragments of frozen earth the General himself, his aides-de-camp, horses, drivers, &c. —without, however, doing any harm to anybody.

The device proposed for General Moltke's patent, on his being created a Count, was, according to a Berlin paper, "Echt und recht bei Rath und That"—"Honest and right in counsel and action." The King, however, altered it to "Erst wägen, dann wagen"—"First consider, then venture;" or, to keep the play on the two words *wägen* and *wagen*—"First weigh, then up and away."

On the 26th of December, just as the distinguished personages at Versailles were breakfasting, a chest arrived full of real Russian boschliks of camel's hair as Christmas presents for his Majesty the King, their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, and twenty other princes and Commanders-in-Chief, as well as for Count Bismarck, Count Moltke, the Minister von Roon, &c.

The charity of Paris, says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, is doubled. I had no idea till this winter what a kindhearted people these French are. We have an idea in England that they are frivolous and heartless, and that their kindly manners do not reach below the surface. You should see their self-sacrifice—their almsgiving—their good-heartedness—their boundless liberality. The misery of the poor is very great; but it brings out all the finer qualities of French nature.

M. Louis Blanc, in a letter addressed to M. Victor Hugo, contends very strongly that Paris must be saved by an heroic sortie. He does not believe that capitulation would end the war, and the isolation of Paris, with the Prussians in possession, would be more complete than it is now. Of course balloons, no more pigeons, no more passing gleams of light during athwart the dreadful darkness in which we are plunged; there would be night, black night, infernal night!"

Among the many remarkable incidents of the war is one which fairly transcends belief, but which, if true, certainly equals, if not surpasses, anything that we ever read in the "Arabian Nights." A single pigeon is said to have reached Paris safely last week, carrying, attached to its feathers, despatches which, when transcribed, filled three newspaper columns, and a greater marvel yet—fifteen thousand private letters. Certainly an American would say that this was the smallest, largest, swiftest, prettiest, post-office yet invented.

At present one can hardly find a family in Germany, from the highest to the lowest, which has not some relative to lament in consequence of this war. In several regiments of the Fourth Army the officers have been much more than decimated. The Queen's Guards lost nearly half theirs, as did the Schutzens. Some companies have been left without one of the officers who set out from Germany with the regiment. The Saxons have had 105 officers killed and 150 wounded, while their loss of men in killed and wounded is nearer to 7,000 than to 6,000.

A Brussels telegram in the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"A balloon which left Paris at seven o'clock on Monday morning (Jan. 16), passed over Brussels at nine o'clock in the morning. The passengers, believing themselves to be over French territory occupied by the Prussians, continued their voyage. But on coming in sight of the sea an hour later they ripped open the balloon, and descended 4,000 mètres in five minutes. The shock was terrific. They were thrown out of the car in a state of insensibility, with one bag containing despatches, near the coast of Holland. The balloon then remounted, but eventually fell into the sea and sank, with the remainder of the despatches."

A certain sensation has been produced (says Dr. Russell, writing from Versailles), I am told, in England by the statement that Prussian officers discuss the question of the invasion of the British Islands as a possible operation. Captain Hozier, however, will doubtless inform his Government that it is a common practice for officers of the Prussian army, as a part of their military education, to devise plans of campaign in all accessible countries—that they project a campaign in Russia, or in Turkey, on the Danube, on the Po, or in Spain with professional interest. It would not be surprising if a campaign in England and the way of opening it came within the scope of their interesting problems.

BOMBAY.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 5 from "Anonymous," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—During January last the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of 769 cases, including 1,115 prisoners, and the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 2,249-11.

THE FIRE IN APOLLO STREET.—Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, visited on Friday the premises in Apollo Street, where there was a fire on Wednesday last. The police have not yet succeeded in discovering the cause of the fire.

BOMBAY LOCAL FUNDS.—We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a copy of "A Succinct History of the Local Funds of the Bombay Presidency," compiled by Mr. W. W. Burn of the Accountant General's Office, Bombay, and published under the authority of that officer.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Saturday forenoon a Hindoo girl, while walking on the Kalbadevi Road, was run over by the carriage of a European gentleman. She received severe injuries on the head and several parts of the body, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she expired shortly after admission.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Lawrence Killgallon, a seaman, was charged before Mr. Connon with committing an aggravated assault on William Pearson, by striking him with a knife and slightly wounding him. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER OF A HINDOO GIRL.—A few days ago a Hindoo girl, aged about four years, was murdered in the village of Daskrol, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, for the sake of her ornaments. By the exertions of the Superintendent of Police at the station and his assistants, the perpetrator of the crime has been arrested. He has confessed his guilt.

THE MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.—We gladly notice in our advertisement columns that the directors of the Mechanics' Building Company have decided upon reducing the rents on their property at Albion Place. This is the second time within the last twelve months a reduction has been made; and the rents proposed in the present advertisement seem the lowest that can possibly be charged. From the excellent accommodation afforded in the tenements, they are without doubt the cheapest European residences in Bombay.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Marine Lines Station, concerning the death of a Parsee lad, aged about nineteen years, named Nowrojee Cursetjee Khan, a student in the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution. The boy had been subject to epileptic fits for the last four years. On Friday afternoon he told a friend that he was going to pray at Back Bay. As he did not return home that evening, his relatives became anxious about him and searched for him all the night, but without success. On the following morning a policeman found the body lying on the beach near the station, at some distance from the sea wall. A prayer book was found in his pocket. The jury found that the deceased had died by falling, during an epileptic fit, into the sea at Back Bay, where he was drowned.

GARDENERS FOR INDIAN COTTON FIELDS.—A further batch of six trained gardeners have, we are glad to say, started from Kew for the cotton fields of India. As we have not hesitated loudly to complain of the want of gardeners, we can but record with thankfulness every step which is made in the path of progress. We understand these gardeners receive £40 each for outfit, besides a free passage, and start on a salary of £250 per annum. They are engaged for five years, with a progressive increase of £50 per annum and a free passage home. On these terms there should be no lack of applicants, and the candidates chosen should at least be first class men. —*Asiatic*, Jan. 20.

SIR DINKURROW, late Dewan of H. H. Scindia, who arrived here on Thursday last, is expected to proceed *en route* to Kolapoor to-morrow.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 11.

THE DETACHMENT 108TH REGIMENT, which arrived here on the 9th instant under the command of Captain A. H. Laurie, will leave to-morrow morning by special train to join the head-quarters at Deesa.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—There is to be a change in the terms kept at our College for University Degrees. The B. A. is to be awarded after 3 years from Matri

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Overland Mail, Jan. 20.)

THE Black Sea Conference met in London on January 17, and adjourned to January 24, before which date it is expected a representative of France will arrive.

King William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, in the Hall of Mirrors, in the Palace of the French Kings, at Versailles, on January 18. Illuminations and great public rejoicing have taken place at Berlin.

The bombardment of Paris continues without interruption. By the extreme range of the guns—7,200 metres—4½ miles, nearly half Paris can be shelled from the southern batteries.

Count Moltke has replied to the remonstrance of General Trochu against the injury to private property and public buildings by the bombardment, that when the firing can be conducted at closer range the Germans will be more discriminating.

General Bourbaki has been defeated in his operation against General Von Werder's forces, with the object of relieving Belfort. The French army is in full retreat south. On January 15, Bourbaki reported that he had been fighting all day; on the 17th he was finally repulsed.

Latest particulars of the fighting near Le Mans specify 22,000 as the number of French prisoners taken; the German losses were 177 officers and 3,203 men killed and wounded.

Reinforcements from Cherbourg have been sent to General Chanzy, but whether they will be able to join him is doubtful.

The French Army of the North remains paralysed.

The Admiralty Court has decided that the steamer International with the French cable cannot be detained; but there being reasonable cause for the interference of the Government, damages and costs were not allowed.

The *Times* has intimated that Mr. Childers has resigned on account of ill health; the statement is, however, emphatically contradicted.

Military reform has been the topic of the week. The daily papers and the quarterly reviews contain numerous articles upon it. Sir William Mansfield and Mr. Trevelyan have been among the speakers.

Mr. W. E. Forster has paid a visit to his constituents at Bradford, who, after listening to an address from him, passed a resolution disapproving his Education measure.

The remains of Dean Alford were interred at Canterbury on January 17.

We understand that from April 1 "Family Remittances" from India will be made by Government at the rate of 1s. 11d. per rupee, instead of 2s.

Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on February 9.

It is announced that Lord Napier has accepted an extension of the ordinary term of Governorship in India, and will remain at Madras for the present.

Experiments at Woolwich with the 35-ton gun, 700 lb. shot, propelled with from 120 lbs. to 130 lbs. of powder, have made some sensation this week.

Mr. George Hector Croad, Secretary to the Bishop of London's Fund, has been elected Clerk to the London School Board.

Recent gales have caused numerous shipping disasters and loss of life.

Mr. Scott, the officer navigating the Psyche when she struck, has been dismissed, and the commander, Lieut. Fellowes, reprimanded.

There have been more deaths in London from small-pox during the past seven weeks than at any time since the passing of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Major-Gen. C. Dalton, R.A.; Major-Gen. B. W. Lee, Madras Retired List; Col. F. Westbrooke; Col. J. R. Western, late Bengal Eng.; Lieut-Col. R. M. Baldwin, late Bengal Art.; Capt. T. T. Rowley, late 84th Regt.; Capt. R. Ayres, late H.E.I.C.S.; Lieut-Col. T. F. Blois, late 11th Bengal N.I.; Sir W. Denison; Sir J. Fife; Sir J. Kirkland; Sir L. Smithett; Dr. Mayo; and Rev. H. Caswall.

SIR W. MANSFIELD ON MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 14, the annual ceremony of distributing to the successful members of the London Scottish Volunteer Corps the prizes won in the course of the year was held in Westminster-hall.

Lord Elcho described the results of last year's operations as, speaking generally, satisfactory. In Lady Elcho's absence he had believed he should be doing at once what was agreeable to the regiment and service-able to the country if he could induce that distinguished officer, Sir W. Mansfield, to attend. Of Sir W. Mansfield's services in India, under the late Honorary Colonel of the London Scottish, Lord Clyde, he need not speak; they were matters of history. Sir W. Mansfield (continued Lord Elcho) is now in chief command in Ireland; and I am not the less glad that he also—and I am still more glad of this—fulfilling at present yet more important functions. What I am going to say involves no breach of confidence. It is no secret, for it has been stated in the public press. Sir W. Mansfield has been summoned to the Cabinet to consult as to our military organization. (Applause.) If he is not actually in the Cabinet the Cabinet will have the benefit of his advice, and, therefore, it will be a great thing if we here can get the benefit of the opinion of so able and so practical a soldier at this national crisis upon the question of our military organization. For that it is a national crisis there is not a man in this country who does not know, and this Session must not pass over without the question of our military organization being definitively settled. (Loud applause.) A man, although he may be called into council by the Government, has a perfect right to retain his own identity and to express his opinions publicly. Though I cannot myself say that I know the views of Sir W. Mansfield, yet I feel persuaded that any opinion he may think proper to express will be sound, and by being uttered freely in public will have weight with those who exercise authority over us, and who govern us; his expression of opinion will also, in my opinion, be more likely to be listened to by them than if he merely gave them advice in private. As any rate, the public—if Sir W. Mansfield only thinks it right to speak out on this occasion—will have the opportunity of knowing *bonâ fide* what his real opinions and views are upon the pressing question of our military organization; and we, the London Scottish, shall not only be highly honoured, but will thus have the opportunity of rendering an important public service.

The prizes, of which there was, as usual, a goodly show, were then distributed.

Sir W. Mansfield offered his congratulations to the corps upon the efficiency which it had attained under its noble and gallant commanding officer. In the course of his military duties it was his business to inspect many regiments, and he was able, without flattery, to say that he had never gone down the ranks of any regiment exhibiting a more stalwart body of men, of healthier physique, or showing greater efficiency in every soldierly particular. Remembering that such efficiency could not be attained without great labour and most careful attention to minute details, and that all their attention was given in the midst of other and engrossing occupations as a labour of love and without fee or reward beyond that springing from a sense of performance of duty, the results achieved must command in no ordinary manner the thanks of the country. He had an opportunity last year of visiting the encampment at Wimbledon, and, as one whose business it was to study the organization of our military establishments in various forms, he must say that no camp he had ever visited exhibited greater regularity or more exact conformity to the military requirements of an assemblage upon such a scale. My Lord (continued General Mansfield), you have challenged to give an opinion upon the military organization of this country. I need not say that any opinion I may offer in this hall is simply a personal opinion, at the same time that it is one which is well known to all my intimate friends. It is some years now since I ventured to call the attention of persons in authority, and also of a certain portion of the public, to our military system. At that time there was not much to cause anxiety, either in our relations with foreign Powers or in our domestic condition; still, what I then observed as to what is called the military organization of the country filled me with a sentiment not very far removed from alarm. I saw, and called the attention of others to the fact, that there were in this country numerous bodies of a military character, but that they all seemed pulling different ways, instead of co-operating in one grand harmonious whole for the good of the nation. The Militia had one set of interests and the Volunteers another set of interests, while what is called the Line, or the regular army, had also interests of its own, differing in degree or in kind from those of the other forces. All these bodies, I observed, sprang from what is called the voluntary principle; that is to say, there was no fixed point of departure excepting the personal option of the individual man forming a constituent member of one or other of these bodies; and accordingly, when anything had to be done, these various bodies were dragged aside by conflicting interests, just as you will always see that half a dozen men in a room will have each their own way of looking at the same subject. But that which is true of individual men applies with ten times greater force when you are dealing with large bodies. When the option which is exercised by individual members of a body comes to be multiplied by the number of members of which that body consists you have at once a great vital force affecting the destinies of the country, and capable of producing the most important or the most fatal results, according to the direction which may be given to it. Let me ask, then, when you have in existence bodies of armed men, paid by the country and organized with a view of defence, some of them intended for service abroad, some for special duties in this country, others again, like yourselves, to be called upon as a last resource in case it should please God to permit this country ever to be exposed to a state of things entailing that necessity, can there be anything more fatal, anything more erroneous—whether we regard the matter as one of national moment, or as one of expediency, or as one merely affecting the Parliamentary estimate—than a state of things in which this division and contrariety between the several bodies together, constituting what is called our military organization, is suffered to exist and continue? (Applause.) Lord Elcho has told us that the Session of Parliament which is about to commence must not close without the great question of army organization being settled in a manner satisfactory to the country. I am not a political man, and I will not venture to say whether such a result will follow from the labours of the present Session; but this I do say, that it is the duty, not only of those who are in office, but also of those who are out of office, to see that the Session does not terminate without this great subject being weighed, and such practical results, at least, attained as shall cause the division to which I have alluded to cease, and be known henceforth only as a matter of history. I have said that, according to my apprehension of the subject, the vital difficulty with which we have to deal is the conflict of interests between the different bodies which make up the military organization of England. Is it that causes that conflict of interests? It arises from the fact that every one of these bodies relies for its existence merely upon the voluntary principle. As regards bodies such as that which I am now addressing, consisting of men who stand forward as Volunteers willing to give up to the State such time as they can spare from the avocations pressing upon them, it would be absurd to expect that any principle of organization other than the voluntary principle could apply to them. Then, as regards what is known as the Line. From whatever point of view we in England may contemplate what is going on upon the Continent, however we may be moved by the spectacle of two great military nations struggling, and with whatever feelings we may see these countries placing their whole population under arms, not merely embodying them for purposes of defence, but sending them across the frontiers as well, I do not believe there is any one who would like to see such an organization adopted and applied to this country. The regular army is called on to serve in all parts of the world, and frequently in tropical climates. I consider it, therefore, to be absolutely necessary that the line should continue to be raised as heretofore upon the voluntary principle. But there is a third body, as to which the circumstances are different, and this is the body that competes with the Line for recruits, as matters at present stand. The conflicting interests to which I have alluded as existing between the Militia and the Line can alone, in my opinion, be reconciled by causing the Militia to be raised on that ancient principle of obligation which always belonged to the Constitution of this country, which has always been recognized as the first duty of every member of the population, but which recently, for a certain number of years, has been held in suspension. I believe it to be absolutely necessary that we should revert to that principle of obligation—that is to say, that every man, without respect to his rank or to his position in the world, shall be liable to serve, in his own person, in the ranks of the Militia. (Applause.) There may be certain exemptions which it would be necessary to make, particular persons that ought not to be thus employed; but a primary obligation should rest upon every man to serve in person, and no pecuniary sum of any amount should enable a man, whatever his rank or whatever his position, to save his person by means of his purse. (Applause). I have sometimes heard it said that to revert to this ancient principle of obligation as a means of filling our army of home defence would be to interfere with the liberty of the subject. Let that proposition be fairly examined. I should like to meet a man who would stand before me and say that he declined to come forward in defence of his country because to do this would interfere with his liberty as an Englishman. People who use such an argument, and who contend that you should rely entirely upon voluntary service for the purposes of home defence—that is to say, that you should cause men to enter the Militia solely for the sake of the moderate pay or the petty bounties that are offered to them—forget that this is a measure which secures what are called the comfortable classes at the expense of those who are not so well off. (Loud applause.) Addressing as I do a body of Volunteers who may be taken as representatives of that great body of 150,000 men now in arms, I think I may fairly say that, however much they belong to the comfortable classes, they, at least, have not shirked the duty which is incumbent upon every Englishman, but have stood forth when wanted for the defence of the country, at considerable loss of time and comfort, and without pay, or anything being done for them except some help which may occasionally have been given by their commanding officers. I say then, do not let us be led away by any argument about interference with the liberty of the subject. What is required for us, and what is rightly required from every subject, is that he should stand forward for the defence of the country—not according to his individual option, but according to his individual liability—whenever he is called upon by the nation to do so. And to do this involves no forfeiture, but, on the contrary, an assertion of the liberty of the subject. In conclusion, I will only thank you for the high honour you have conferred in asking me to distribute the prizes to your corps. It has been a matter of great satisfaction to me to do so, and I can assure you that I shall look back with great pleasure to this occasion. (Warm applause.)

Lord Elcho, in the name of the regiment, thanked Sir W. Mansfield for his attendance that evening, and for the very stirring speech he had delivered, in which the question of military organization was put upon its right legs. He hoped the national and constitutional obligation resting upon every Englishman to join in defending the liberties of his country which the gallant General had asserted would find acceptance throughout the length and breadth of the country, and would react upon the convictions of the distinguished men intrusted with the administration of affairs in this country. As regarded the question of armament, Lord Elcho believed that the adoption of the Henry-Martini rifle was as good as settled, and he hoped soon to hear that large orders had been given for its construction, and that these would not be delayed by the issue of Snider rifles to the Volunteers as a temporary measure; for in these days to send troops armed with muzzle loaders against troops armed with breech loaders would be simply cold-blooded murder. The possession in store of the Snider rifles, after the Henry-Martini had been adopted, need not be any source of loss to the Government, for if war should continue to exist or break out afresh in Europe, we need only exercise a benevolent neutrality similar to that of the American Government, and sell these old Government stores to any nation that might happen at the time to want them (laughter), or if no war were going on at the moment in highly civilized Europe, there were plenty of semi-barbarians in Asia or in the Pacific, who, no doubt, as civilization advanced among them, would want to kill each other in the most modern and highly-approved fashion (laughter), by destroying the greatest number in the shortest possible space of time, and who would, therefore, gladly take these Sniders off our hands, instead of killing each other, as heretofore, with clubs and bows and arrows.

The proceedings then terminated.

SIR W. MANSFIELD ON A MILITIA BALLOT.

THE following letter from Sir W. R. Mansfield to Lord Elcho has been published in London:—

"Dear Lord Elcho,—In reply to the enquiry made by you in your note of yesterday—viz., as to whether I think it desirable that the ballot should be applied to the raising of the Militia for the home defence, I beg to intimate a very strong opinion that some measure, resting on a principle of national obligation as distinguished from individual option, is demanded to put our forces generally on a sound and secure footing. In this I include the voluntary recruitment of the regular forces, as well as the maintenance of the Militia strength at a figure which may be held to be sufficient by competent authority.

"It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the insufficiency of the present mode according to which the regular army is recruited—that is to say, by the recruiting sergeant in the large towns.

"It has been practically and painfully shown, over and over again, in times of war and peace alike, that it is impossible suddenly to extend the forces to meet an emergent danger by such means. I have ever believed that we should trust, not fitfully but permanently, to the Militia corps for filling up the ranks of the Line, instead of to the old but very strange customs on which we rely, but which always disappoint us when a strain is felt.

"I consider that the recruitment of the Line by the Militia should be made every year after the training season. Each battalion of Militia should then be invited to furnish a rateable quota of volunteers, according to the general demand of the War Department, for recruitments on account of the Line for the service of the year. Our recruiting would then be put on a proper and intelligible footing, and Militia corps, with their commanding officers, would quickly come to understand that, when volunteers from the Militia were rateably called for from the several battalions, no single battalion would suffer seriously in its efficiency or be deprived of too large a number of men.

"But to compass such ends it is necessary that the Militia and the Line should not compete in the market for the same men, which is now the case under the rule of voluntary enlistment prevailing for the Militia. We are all of us aware that Militia corps part unwillingly with their men. This was soon, I believe, even during the wars of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, when the recruits were wanted very urgently for the service in progress. I have understood that like difficulties have been seen quite recently when Militia corps have been asked for volunteers by the War Department, notwithstanding that the Militia men themselves were willing to volunteer.

"I conceive that this jealousy with regard to parting with their men comes upon Militia officers for the reason that, as their corps under existing regulations rely on voluntary enlistment, there must generally be an uncertainty about filling the Militia battalions again when large detachments have left them for the ranks of the Line.

"I imagine that no one will contest in these days the expediency amounting to necessity of establishing a real harmony and reciprocity of interests between the Militia and the Line. This is simply impossible so long as both bodies rely on the same principle of enlistment—viz., the voluntary one, and are thus rivals in a marked consequence, instead of co-operating really for the service of the country.

"It is in the principle of national personal obligation for the home defence of the United Kingdom—subject to exemption on account of efficient voluntary service, and other public and ecclesiastical employments which have been always and justly recognized, but totally excluding pecuniary exemption or purchase of substitutes—as distinguished from a voluntary organization for service abroad, which we call the army of the Line, that I can see any security for the country in the face of the vast armaments we now witness on the Continent, and the strange feelings of hostility which many of its armed bodies, and, perhaps, it may be said, much of its population also, care but little to conceal. For, be it remembered, armies of invasion are now organized for the purpose in time of peace. A declaration of war means the immediate commencement of the process of invasion, for which means have been previously prepared and plans matured. It seems to me, then, to be an imperative duty to revive in our modern practice what till lately was an obligation on every Englishman—viz., the liability personally to incur the duties of soldiership for the defence of the country. But I would say more.

"Once admit that the principle of national obligation is to be the basis for the enrolment of our army of home defence, all difficulties vanish with regard to placing our forces generally on a reasonable footing, and to the establishment of the notion of co-operation and harmony where we now perceive the play of opposing interests, with the results of weakness and waste of national resources. While in perfect consonance with our old institutions the re-adoption of the principle can, I believe, alone ward off panic in future and renew that feeling of security with respect to foreign politics, the weakening of which at present, it is impossible not to see, is the cause of very general anxiety.

"The argument I have till now pursued may, perhaps, be characterized as one of large expediency, according to which forces hitherto rivals may be brought to co-operate and respectively to be maintained in sufficient strength.

"But surely something more may be said in favour of a system which proposes to bring together the sons of the peer, the merchant, the squire, the farmer, the tradesman, the rustic, according to a principle common to all—viz., of personal liability to serve their country, without the exercise of favour or affection or the power of pecuniary exemption.

"Is not such a system eminently of a popular character, alike destructive of privilege and tending to create new bonds between those belonging to different classes? Is it not calculated to renovate old feelings of patriotic duty? Is it not likely to bring into the Militia first, and afterwards into the Army, those yeomen whose absence from our ranks we all deplore, and who, as many of us believe, are now kept out of the Army and Militia by the system of recruitment and enlistment, for which I imagine no one has a word to say but that it exists, and that hitherto no substitute has been found for it?

"Finally, is not such a system of a kind practically to enforce on the youth of the country the necessity of a certain sacrifice of the individual will for the good of the State, in thus imitating, albeit at a great distance, the spirit of self-sacrifice of that people of Prussia, who have been well called the Spartans of modern Europe, and who find in this spirit their strength and their success?—Very truly yours, "W. R. MANSFIELD.

"To the Lord Elcho."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE.
BOMBAY.....RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO THE AGRA BANK.
CALCUTTA.....GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. TERMS TO THE TRADE—Six months from date of B/l of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond In London.	In India, including all charges.
	Shillings. Per doz.	Rupees Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '65, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24 0	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44 0	20 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G A good quality, matured Wine	32 0	23 0
PORT		
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48 0	31 0
PORT		
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons	32 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS—		
Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	45 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	18 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	42 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—			
Beaune	18	0	16 0
Nuits	24	0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24	0	19 0
SAUTERNE—			
Haut Sauterne	22	0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36	0	25 0

BRANDIES—

G Highly recommended 26 0 24 0

G Very old, choice 42 0 32 0

SUNDRY SPIRITS—			
Old Tom, 1st quality	10	6	15 0
Hollands	12	0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18	0	30 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12	0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—			
Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles	56	0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54	0	39 0
Noyeau	54	0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16	0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18	0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by B ss's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE—
SHERRY AMONTILLADO, at Rs. 28 per doz.
CLARET St. EMILION Rs. 11 per doz.
Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	... ...	...Rs. 30 per dozen.
M. P. Guimaracns' SHERRY	... ...	20 "
Do. Old Pale Dry	...	28 "
CLARET	... ...	14 "
Do. Superior	...	26 "
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	... ...	24 "
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	... ...	24 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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